

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

AMERICAN PRINCESS OF WALES?



The matrimonial future of the prince of Wales is much discussed in London these days. The Daily Express, for instance, recently devoted two columns to the subject, pointing out that the war has narrowed the choice for the royal marriage. There is no possibility now of a German princess becoming queen of England, and a vast tragedy has obliterated the Russian royal family.

As regards marriageable princesses in other European countries, the Express says that Princess Yolanda of Italy is ineligible on religious grounds. Princess Helena of Greece is no longer talked of as the future queen, and although one of the Rumanian princesses might be chosen, the prospect would arouse little enthusiasm.

"The fact is," says the Express, "that there is a keen desire that the prince shall be allowed to choose for himself a British wife—if not an American. His marriage with a British bride would be exceedingly popular. If he should choose an American bride, the enthusiasm on both sides of the Atlantic would be unbounded, and dramatic possibilities would be opened up."

"The example would be infectious, and there is no telling where the consequences would end."

The Express says the idea of royal caste marrying within itself is no part of English law and forms no written part of any continental constitution.

"There is nothing whatever to prevent King George giving his consent to the marriage of the prince of Wales to anybody who is not a Roman Catholic," it adds.

PLEA FOR DISCHARGED WOMEN

"Thousands of women will automatically step out of positions and part with pay envelopes as each homecoming troopship discharges its human freight on our shores. It is the business of this country to see that those women are protected in their retirement and that an exchange to another industrial front be effected without appreciable loss to the pay envelope."

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, national suffrage president, thus summed up recently the threefold problem of the readjustment of the labor situation from the war to the peace basis.

"We are entering our protest against discharge of women without proper warning and without help in finding other positions. We have asked the federal employment agencies established throughout the country to find work for soldiers to do the same for women. Our state suffrage associations act as our local representatives in bringing pressure to bear and the national association uses what federal influence it can command. Our state associations also investigate special cases."

"Should there be failure to act on the part of the federal employment agencies it may become necessary to call together the organizations now working on the different phases of the reconstruction of industry as they affect women. The Women's Trade Union league concerns itself with the wage scale and conditions of labor. The Young Women's Christian association specializes on the care of women out of positions. Others attack the question from different angles."



LIEUT. RENE FONCK IS COMING



Lieut. Rene Fonck, the French ace of aces, is soon to visit the United States. Lieutenant Fonck is the incredible youngster of twenty-four who winged 125 German flyers during the war, 75 of them officially scored and within the French lines.

You may expect to see a slim and wiry chap with the flaming eyes of a fanatic, yearning for the abnormal. But he is not like that. He is rather a squat boy, with broad shoulders, grave features, steady, serious eyes, and a large head full of common sense—in appearance exactly what he was before the war, a village schoolboy in the Vosges with a knack for machinery. He is a good boy, more jealous of his reputation as a clean man than of his fame as a scourge of the skies.

A vast caution, he says, explains his success as an airman, a caution tempered by confidence. Unusual eyes, an uncanny facility in marksmanship, a gift of discovering his opponent's weaknesses, a constant variation of tactics, never fighting twice in the same way, and a paradoxical and scrupulous prudence are in his list of assets.

CHIEF OF CHILDREN'S BUREAU

"The time has come when the whole subject of child labor should be considered anew with reference to education as the most effective and profitable means of control," Miss Julia Lathrop declared in her annual report as chief of the children's bureau. In co-operation with state officials, the bureau is preparing a plan of uniform reporting on work certificates issued to children in states having certificate requirements, which, it is believed, will furnish much valuable information regarding child labor.

More than 6,500,000 children have been weighed and graded in the bureau's children year campaign to save at least 100,000 babies who die from preventable diseases. The report said widespread interest was being shown in the campaign and many eminent physicians were giving their services to aid in raising the physical standard. Public health nurses and adequate care for mothers and infants were urged by the bureau. Juvenile delinquency was increased in many cities by war conditions. Especially notable was the growth in the number of cases of carrying concealed weapons.



GAS MEN PLAY A BIG PART IN WINNING WAR

Ten Thousand Soldiers Toil at Turning Out Shells to Rout Germans.

MANY ARE INJURED AT WORK

Edgewood Arsenal in Maryland Won Place of Leadership Over Allies in Scientific Progress and Deadliness of Output—Gas Factory City in Itself.

Baltimore, Md.—While the men who have been working in shipyards and munition plants have received just praise for their fulfillment of patriotic duty, there is an army of men 10,000 strong who have worked faithfully, carefully screened from public notice, performing some of the most important work of the war, work which was largely responsible for the early signing of the armistice, who have received no recognition at all.

Day after day they have secretly worked in the manufacture of the poisonous gases which routed the Huns and impressed upon the Germans the ingenuity and resourcefulness of the American brain.

These men of the Edgewood arsenal stayed on American soil, never had the excitement of an ocean voyage or adventure in a foreign country or the hero-worship of those who have been overseas, and yet while staying right in this country they ran greater risks than many of the men on the firing line.

300 at One Time in Hospital.

The hospital at Edgewood is now occupied by 300 men who have been gassed or burned while about their country's work. There have been as great heroes at Edgewood as on the battlefield. There is in the hospital a blue-eyed boy in early manhood, smiling bravely through scars which are today as vivid as the first day, months ago, when they brought him, a writhing bit of humanity, to the hospital. Nor is he the only one. There are others, some of whom have been gassed twice and thrice and are today invalided in Colorado, having developed tuberculosis.

Hundreds of others are maimed and will always bear the marks of their sacrifice for Uncle Sam, which they gave so gladly without any of the glory, stripes, promotion or encouragement given to the men in the camps and trenches.

The signing of the armistice has made it possible for the public to have the first insight into the vast work which has been accomplished at the Edgewood arsenal, where has been manufactured and shipped safely "over there" more gas than has been made by England and France combined. Far removed from prying eyes, these thousands of men have produced gases which will go down in history as among the greatest achievements of the war.

Gas Factory a City in Itself.

Where on October 24, 1917, stood a bare waste of forest, now stands what is a small manufacturing town and a city in its activities. Great chemical plants have risen with lightning rapidity. There are the chlorine, phosgene, chloral and mustard gas plants, and then down near the water the large filling plant where the big shells were filled with deadly poisons and sent on their errand of freeing humanity.

Edgewood arsenal covers a tract of 300 acres, adjoining its companion unit, the great Aberdeen proving grounds, where the biggest of the big guns were tried out that were designed to smash the strongest of German fortifications. At the arsenal these results, it was confidently predicted, would be more effectively secured, and certainly at smaller human cost, by the gas products which

it was confidently declared would smother the Metz forts.

Upon these 300 acres have been constructed a large number of immense chemical plants with the necessary adjuncts, all on an extensive scale, connected by 35 miles of railway, operated by United States army crews, working three shifts a day. At first it was attempted to run the arsenal with civilian labor, but the hazardous character of the employment made this class of employee so uncertain, although fancy wages were offered, that it became necessary to use enlisted men exclusively throughout the plant.

The result has been that work of a highly specialized nature and extra hazardous has been done by men receiving from \$30 a month up, and under rigorous military discipline.

The research laboratory work of the arsenal has been highly fruitful and the gases of the Germans are said to be mild in comparison with the more terrible products of Edgewood, of which the Germans had only got a foretaste when the armistice was signed.

"Come to Teach, Remain to Learn."

Two experts, Colonel Auld and Captain Hankar, one sent from England and the other from France, to aid in the establishment of toxic gas plants, said on leaving: "We came to teach, but we remain to learn."

The Central Construction corporation received a contract in October, 1917, for the construction of a gas shell filling plant at Edgewood, under the immediate supervision of Capt. (now Lieut. Col.) Edwin M. Chance, then connected with the ordnance department.

It soon became quite evident that more than one gas shell filling unit would be required. It was also apparent that experimental work necessarily had to be carried on in connection with construction on a somewhat elaborate scale in the first unit, both of which circumstances caused the pressure on the entire situation to be rapidly increased, hence the contractor's organization, as well as the military personnel, began to increase rapidly early in the present year, until at the height of its operation the construction corporation had approximately 6,000 men in its employ; new camp buildings and mess halls were constructed at top speed.

When we saved salt last winter we helped swell the amount needed for the making of chlorine, of which it is the foundation. This plant produced 100 tons of chlorine and 112 tons of fused caustic soda a day, making one of the largest single plants of its kind in the country. For the first time vis-

Silk Stockings Banished in Kansas Gymnasium.

Lawrence, Kan.—Silk stockings are a thing of the past in the women's gymnasium of Kansas here, the ban having been one of the first rules placed by the authorities recently. Hereafter all girls in the gym classes must wear cotton stockings. The new rule is made in the interest of uniformity, economy and democracy.

Itors—a party of business men—were allowed through the plant last week and they saw one of the commonest of table supplies, salt, being made into one of the most fatal poisons. This chlorine gas passes from 3,552 electrolytic cells, is dried by sulphuric acid, and pumped to the chemical plants. Dry chlorine gas is bubbled into the common sulphur in tanks and becomes a basic raw material in the production of mustard gas, which was one of the deadliest weapons used to win the war.

Then there is the phosgene plant. Here coke is received by rail and burned by a common steam boiler. Pure oxygen, obtained from liquid air and carbon dioxide, are passed together through red-hot coke producing carbon monoxide. Dry chlorine gas and carbon monoxide are suitably mixed, and by passing over a catalyzer, converted to form gaseous phosgene. The liquid phosgene is filled into one-ton containers for overseas shipment and was the gas most largely used in the war.

Chlorpogrin, one of the commonest war gases is another product of Edgewood and was produced at the rate of 30 tons a day.

Filling plants are another important feature of the arsenal. Here shells are received by rail and inspected. Phosgene, chlorpogrin and mustard gas are received from the chemical plant. Other war gases are obtained from outside plants by rail. The capacity of these plants is more than 125,000 containers a day. The ventilation is such that men in direct contact with the liquid gas are not required to wear masks. The filled shells are returned from filling machines and are classified by weight and stored one day as a test for leakage. They are then painted gray and striped, the numbers and colors of the stripes indicating the nature of the gas within the shell. Here the drums, whose range is approximately 1,700 yards, are filled with the fatal gases. The grenades are filled by hand with stannic chloride and are used especially in clearing dugouts. Others are filled with white phosphorus and are used in the production of smoke screens in connection with the concealment of troops.

M'NULTY'S DEEDS WIN THEM LASTING FAME

Washington.—What's in the name McNulty?

The encyclopedia is silent concerning its origin, but two marines of that name, who probably did not even know one another, had lives that were nearly parallel to one another, and both distinguished themselves as heroes on the battlefields of France. Which is indicative that the same fighting blood courses in the veins of these McNultys from an ancestry that was doubtless Irish.

Their names were nearly alike—Thomas John McNulty and John McNulty. They were both in the beginning of their forties—they were both in the marine corps—they were both first sergeants—and both had seen 19 years of service under the Stars and Stripes. Moreover, both fought in the same battles in France and both were seriously wounded. And the climactic result of this strange

parallel was that both distinguished themselves as heroes almost at the same time. John was awarded the distinguished service cross and Thomas was cited for distinguished service.

But here the parallel ceases and things begin to take opposite. Thomas John enlisted in San Francisco, and it was at the other side of the continent—Norfolk, Va.—that John enlisted. Thomas John was born in America and John in England. Thomas John was first sergeant of the Sixty-sixth company of marines and John was the first sergeant of the Seventy-seventh company.

It was in the marines' great fight at Belleau Wood that First Sgt. Thomas John McNulty won his fame, and subsequent citation. He led his company of men in a daring charge across a field of poppies against Belleau Wood, whence German machine guns poured death into their midst. His grim shouts of encouragement cheered them on to victory until his voice was silenced by lead and he fell seriously wounded amid the blossoms.

But his was a hardhood that could not die by any sudden means. Upon his recovery he joined a replacement battalion and was in the heat of subsequent battles up to the time the armistice went into effect. He has a father, Patrick McNulty, living at No. 1013 Bennett street, Scranton, Pa.

Extraordinary Heroism.

First Sgt. John McNulty was awarded his cross for extraordinary heroism in the fighting between Blanc-Mont and Saint Etienne. Under a heavy artillery and machine-gun fire that rolled forward with a German counter-attack he stuck by his machine gun. Every man of his gun crew was shot down beside him, but he stuck. Shot after shot burrowed its way into his vitals, but still he stuck to his machine gun with a tenacity that could only be broken with death and a regard that he did not have for his life. It was at a moment when it seemed that his iron power of will was soon to have no living body to direct that the German attack was beaten off, and First Sergeant McNulty laid his head on the ground exhausted. Even then he stuck by his gun, and it was only when ordered to the rear by his commanding officer that he finally retired. "He was an inspiring example to his men," according to memoranda in connection with his being awarded the distinguished service cross.

His mother is Mrs. Jane A. Wilson, who lives at No. 45 Dashwood street, Revere, Mass.

PRESIDENT WILSON AND MME. POINCARE



President Wilson and Mme. Poincare, wife of the French president, heading a procession leaving the railway station at Paris. President Poincare is shown behind President Wilson with Mrs. Wilson.

SHOOK WITH NERVOUSNESS

A Lady Was Flat On Her Back With Terrible Spells, But Her Husband Got Cardui,— And Now She Is Grateful.

McKinney, Texas.—Mrs. Mary Stephenson, of this place, states: "About a year and a half ago I was down in bed for six weeks, not able to sit up. I was flat on my back and had terrible spells . . . Why, it looked like I would die. At times I didn't know anything. I would get nervous, I couldn't bear anyone to talk to me, —I would just jerk and shook with nervousness . . . across my back was so sore and ached me all the time. I would have a dizzy feeling. My limbs ached me and I would get numb and feel so weak . . . I said to my husband I knew Cardui was good and I believed I had best try it."

He got me a bottle of Cardui, and when I had only taken one-half bottle of Cardui I felt stronger. I took a half a dozen bottles altogether, then in two weeks after I began taking I was up, in three I was doing my work. I praise Cardui for I believe it saved my life and I am grateful."

For over 40 years Cardui has been helping weak, sick women back to health and strength. Try it.—Adv.

How to Get a Job.

"Your credentials are satisfactory," said a manufacturer to a youth who was applying for a situation as clerk. "Have you a grandmother?"

"No, sir."

"Any dear old aunt?"

"No, sir."

"Or great-aunts?"

"No, sir."

"Or any other relatives who will be likely to die during the 1918-19 baseball season?"

"No, sir."

"You'll do. You can start work tomorrow."

JUICE OF LEMONS AS MEDICINE

Grippe and "Flu" and Many Other of Our Common Ailments Relieved by Dr. H. Mozley's Lemon Elixir.

Medicinal value of lemon juice in stomach and bowel trouble has been known for ages. But it was the late Dr. H. Mozley, a well-known physician, who turned this knowledge to good account. He formulated a scientific elixir, made partly from lemon juice, and prescribed it for his patients. It proved so effective and the demand became so great that he finally ceased his practice and gave his prescription to the public in a preparation known as Dr. H. Mozley's Lemon Elixir.

For 47 years this Elixir has been gaining popularity. There are families that for generations have kept it in their homes ready for use in treating liver complaint, sick headache, constipation, indigestion, fever, colds, etc.

In late years it has been found to be a powerful medicine in cases of grippe and the "flu." The claim is made that one cannot catch these terrible diseases if a few doses of Dr. H. Mozley's Lemon Elixir are taken when first symptoms appear.

In its action Dr. H. Mozley's Lemon Elixir is gently laxative. It thoroughly cleanses the system of poison and thereby removes the cause of a large percentage of human ills. It is pleasant to take—a safe medicine for young children or very old people and a most valuable and acceptable substitute for calomel, castor oil and liver pills. It can be taken without causing drug-taking habits and it is recommended by men of prominence in every walk of life. Get a trial bottle at your druggist's. Refuse any substitute. There is no other medicine like it—no other medicine as good for your health.—Adv.

Oh, P-f-f.

Our idea of a decided brunette is indicated by the following terse monologue: "See yah, Rustus Johnsing, yah triflah, yah; I've done made up mah mind yah don't leave this yah house tonight foh non ob dem bone rotlin' pahities."

BOSCHEE'S SYRUP

Why use ordinary cough remedies when Boschee's Syrup has been used so successfully for fifty-one years in all parts of the United States for coughs, bronchitis, colds settled in the throat, especially lung troubles? It gives the patient a good night's rest, free from coughing, with easy expectoration in the morning, gives nature a chance to soothe the inflamed parts, throw off the disease, helping the patient to regain his health. Made in America and sold for more than half a century.—Adv.

When all men are what they pretend to be the millennium problem will be easy.

Your Eyes Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by **Murine Eye Remedy**. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggists or by mail 60c per Bottle. For Book of the Eye free write **Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.**